



The origin of topoformant words (nomenclature) and the geographical terms in toponymy of Zangazur area.

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Abstract: The geographical terms and the origin of nomenclature words of Zangazur area are analyzed in the article. It is shown the language affiliation of them. The toponyms of Zangazur area introduced in passive fund have been analyzed in the article.

Keywords: topoformant, toponym, geography, onomastic lexis, passive fund, dumb toponyms, aborigen, fitonomy toponyms, zoonomy toponyms, archaic toponyms

1. Introduction.

Since the ancient times the people have been using the geographical terms reflecting the specific features of the geographical objects that surrounded them (mountain, valley, hill and etc.). Toponymic terms played a significant role in the appearance of the geographical names. Those terms are formed on the basis of grammar rules and derivative means of each nation. Mr. E.M. Murzaullayev shows that the geographical terms is a basis of the toponyms and they play a role as modifier nomens for the creation of complex structure toponyms. Such kind of words still is not toponyms. They become toponyms when they connect to the geographical names. Generally, geographical terms are divided into two groups: Those ones which express a type and a kind of geographical name. Those ones which consist of special names and thereby become toponyms. We come across to both of the groups in the toponomic fund of investigated Zangazur area. There are such geographical objects that used only to express the type of geographical

objects (kənd, dərə, selav, yal, belçay and etc.) and meanwhile, there are the others that became a geographical object without geographical nomen (For example: dağ, Tap, Balık, Kəpəz, Kömür, Oyuq, Pir, Pul, Tas, Tala, Cil, Arxac, Zor, Şırnıx). Oronym and hidronym is a sphere of the topography that generally reflects the terms being introduced in toponymic creation. Zangazur has also got its own ethnic diversity as well as Azerbaijan ethnic diversity. And it is natural that an ethnic diversity of Zangazur area is represented more and less in Azerbaijani ethnic diversity. The Turkish toponymic terms are also divided into two groups: Ancient Turkish origin terms (all -Turkish) Azerbaijani origin terms. Despite of semantics of some part of Turkish-Azerbaijani origin toponyms is not represented in Azerbaijani language and dialect anymore; it still exists in some amount in the structure of toponyms. Those toponyms (toponymic terms) are a great fact from the historical point of view. And, an instigation of the similar ones in the other Turkish languages can be helpful for a common large and precise scientific result. These geographical names (terms) are the valuable facts that disclose an identity and history of that area. Some of them are shown as follows: Balık (Balak), Yazı, Zor, Tas, Dağ, Mac, Top, Pir, Kəpəz, Şam, Kirs/Kirs and etc.

An existence of the ancient Turkish elements in toponymy of Zangazur proves so that this area were inhabited by the Turkish ethnic groups even BCE. Such kind of nomens are an expression of the people's thought in terms of time and space. Our ancient generations used the common nouns as the geographical names and made them toponyms. (For example: Balık/Balak, Top, Yazı, Dağ, Tas (kənd), Mac, Pir, Giriş). At that time, those words used as the common nouns were expressed a meaning of the household, urban and rural deals, farming deals, their belief and other features of their lifestyle. Afterwards, those words became onomastic units. Such kind of geographical terms, being the social – geographical units, are expressing the history of geography and the history of the language of our nation. That is why those toponyms are great of importance in order to identify and approve the history of the Turkish ethnic groups inhabited in that area. Thus, In Zangazur area (in a part of Armenia) a village called "Mac", no doubt, it indicates that an ancient inhabitants of that time engaged in agriculture. "Balık" is an ancient Turkish word that expresses a meaning of city, castle. "Yazı" is an archaic Turkish origin word that expresses a meaning of steppe, desert. Only being preserved in toponyms, such kind of words almost disappeared out of our vocabulary. Just taking into account above mentioned facts, complex and systematical study of the geographical terms, which is the most interesting part of Azerbaijani onomastics, is a great of importance in terms of political, scientific and historical view. Thus, one of significant reasons to study the toponyms, an important field of historical chronicle of our nation is that these types of terms reflect our historical formation, the components formed our language and the way of our ancestors. Besides, it reflects the lifestyle of the ethnic groups inhabited in

that area and their language origin. These terms are containing a lot of the valuable units that can be helpful in order to reveal an ancient lexis, lexis-semantic grammatical and phonetic features of our language. Meanwhile, being the news from the past centuries, they inform about native state of our lands, landscape, our natural resources, lifestyle and culture of our people in the ancient times. When we examine the toponomic fund of Zangazur area, we are witnessing completely of a toponomic background formed by Azerbaijani-Turkish origin toponyms. As for geographical names which introduced as non-Turkish origin words, it should be noted that, they are Arabian and Persian origin words underwent to Azerbaijani language. As for microtoponyms, it should be noted that, these types of geographical words coincide with a grammatical structure of Azerbaijani language completely. Most of those words are not used in modern Azerbaijani language. But, they still active in the names of oronymic and toponymic objects. A term: "Yazi düzü": There are the specific lexis units in Azerbaijani toponymy that most of them were used in all Turkish monuments and in other related Turkish languages. Some part of these words is archaic in terms of modern Azerbaijani artistic language which mostly used in written sources, in dialect and in accent related to Azerbaijani language. One of those units that reached nowadays as a structural part of our toponyms, is "Yazi". Oronym "Yazi" is the name of the vast steppe in Gubadli region. Being a microtoponym, that oronym even mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski dedicated to the Zangazur area ("Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region) (2,142-165 p). The word "Yazi" means a steppe, a desert, a flat and mostly were used in the ancient Turkish and Azerbaijani written monuments, including the dialect and accent of these languages. It is not only preserved in the structure of geographical names but also is still active as a geographical nomen in some dialects and accents. For instance, in some regions it appears as an independent microtoponym. It should be noted that this word, being a second component of the complicated toponyms, made a big amount of macrooronyms. For instance, we may come across to a word "Ağyazi" in Gakh region (which means small, not so big steppe), Ağca yazi" in Lachin region, "Qarayazi" in Gazakh region (which means big, large steppe). The toponym "Yazi" has been used in Jabrail region as well. Even, we may come across to that word in the structure of some oronyms in which it was distorted by a structure. For instance: "Giləzi" – "gil yazi" means a muddy steppe; "Alayazi" – means a flat steppe. It should be noted that in Orkhon inscriptions the word "Yazi" was used as an expression of a steppe. So, the toponyms are great of importance in order to study an archaic stage of the language. Zangazur area is rich of microtoponyms that reflect an archaic lexis. We can offer as a sample "Tap Gorus" region. That microtoponym used without a geographical nomen. The meaning of that is a flat ground, namely a flat ground on the hill.

So, it should be noted that, the geographical name is relevant to a location. Top – means a place surrounded by the dense forest Tas//z – means a rock. It still active in some other languages. It should be noted that all three microtoponyms have been mentioned in some Russian official documents of 19th century (2, 142 -165p) That is, each geographical object of that area has been given a name relevant to its relief. An element “Art”, being an ancient Turkish origin word in the geographical names of Azerbaijan, expresses a meaning of a plateau, a mountain passage, a span and etc. We can offer as a sample the word “Salvard” (Salvard peak) which is the name of highland plateau in Zangazur area (namely located in Sisyan region, Armenia) and “Siğirt” which is the name of the mountain in Zangilan region. It should be noted that it would be wrong to relate the word “Ard’/Art”, used in toponimic names, to the word “ard” which used in modern Azerbaijani language and expresses a meaning of backside, back and etc. A.M. Murzayev has noted that the word “Art” was mentioned in the ancient Turkish topography and he has shown a spreading areal of the words containing “art” component. For instance: Mu-art, Qizil-art, Kiz-Art, Mug – art and etc. “Parmag-barmag” geographical name: It was widely used in the ancient Turkish language and gives a meaning of a hill. We may witness such a geographical name containing a word “barmag” in Zangazur area as well. For instance, the mountains in Gubadli region such as “Barmag” and “Besbarmag”; in Lachin region mountain “Barmaglar”; in Khizi region “Besbarmaglar” mountain and in Kalbajar region “Barmaglar” hill. A term “Bək\ \bük”: Zangazur area has also geographical names containing the word elements such as “Bək\ \bük”. In the ancient Turkish language that geographical term gives a meaning of a hill, a mountain passage, a high peak and etc. There are many word combinations in Azerbaijani onomastics that containing these geographical terms. For instance, “Bük dağı” (mountain Buk), “Büktəpə” (Buk hill) in Lachin region and Bəkdaş” (Bakdash) used as Baydağ (Baidag) among the people) mountain, located in the area of Gafan region, Armenia. Besides, we can offer the terms Bakı/Bagi which fits to above mentioned meaning. For instance, the capital of Azerbaijan “Baki” located in a highland. Meanwhile, Kashagari mentioned the word “bəgi” in his works (1, 722p). He related the meaning of that word as a name of a man. A term “Balık \ \ balak”: Being an ancient Turkish word, that term gives a meaning of a city, a castle. A. Mirzoyev is also noted that this word was used for the meaning of a city, a castle. Besides, the word “balak” used as a word to express a meaning of an ethnonym in Sisyan and Sarmali regions, the territory of Armenia The word “balak” is one of dumb toponyms that introduced in the passive fund of words of Sisyan region. M. Kashagari used that word as a name of the city, a castle. That word is considered as a member of dead Turkish used before Islam, namely it is a dead toponym. (1,540p) A term “Bair/Bayır”: The toponymy of Zangazur area is rich as much as the composition of its relief. Thus, we may come

across the word “Bair/Bayır” which means a hill, a highland, a slope. We can offer as the sample a word “Çalbayır” (Chalbayir) which is the geographical name in Gubadli region given to the highland steppe. A term “Səngər (Sangar”): That word was preserved in the ancient Turkish languages like “səngir” (sangir) and the meaning of that is a mountain cape. We can offer as a great sample for that a mountain Səngər which located in the territory of Əyin (Ayin) village, Gubadli region. The tem “Səngər” is also mentioned in the novels of S. Ragimov. Namely, therein, he has mentioned about Səngər Mountain. Besides, there is another geographical name called as “Səngərtəpə” (Sangar hill) which given to a highland located in Zangilan region. A term “Tap”: One of the toponimic names belonging to the relief forms in Zangazur area is a word “Tap”. It is located in Gorus region, Armenia. That word belonging to the relief form. However, it was used as a common noun and became a special toponymic lexis. It was used as a topoformant and being adapted to landscape, became a special onomatological unit. It is widely used areal in the dialect of this area. That word means a flat place, a flat steppe, the flatness on the hill. Sometimes, that word used in live talk metaphorically as “Tapa gəl” (come to TAP) which means “Come to a right way”. Mr. I. Byatramov has also notified that the meaning of that word is flatness, a flat place (3, 53p). That topoformant has been used in Azerbaijan and in some areas of all-Turkish nations. We can offer as a sample the geographical names such as “Ceyranlı tapı” (steppe of deer) in Zangilan region and “Köçəri tapı” (steppe of nomads) in Gabadli region. Besides, in the territory of Gurus region, namely nearly the village Shurnukhu there is a steppe called “Hürtap”. The word “Tap” out of the name “Tap Garagoyunlu” is also belonging to this group of words. A term “Top”: Being used as a private toponomic unit in the onomatological lexis of Zangazur area, this word is a geographical name that used without nomen. The word “Top” was mentioned in the calendar of S.P. Zelinski (“Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region, like a private unit. (2,65p) Being accepted as a microtoponym, the meaning of that word is a forest, a glade. We can offer as a sample “Topbağ” forest located near by the village Seytas in Gubadli region. In Turkish language the meaning of that word fits to the word forest. This word was used in word combinations either as a nomenclature term or as an epithet. The oikonym “Topçu”, existed in the territory of Ismayilli region, was formed by the word Top, too. A term “Tas”: This appellative lexis, being used as a topoformant in the language, is a member of onomatological lexis in the Turkish origin topography of Zangazur area. For instance, there is a geographical object named by Tas that located in the territory of Armenia, namely in Gorus region. In the investigated calendar of Zelinski this word was mentioned as an oronym Taz (2, 142-165p) (“Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region). Being the modifier word, that term was also used as a topoformant in the structure of the

geographical names of Azerbaijani-Turkish toponymy. "Tas" means a stone, a rock and a precipice. That word is introduced in the different geographical names of the different regions. For instance: in Yakutia – Tastax, Xaratas, Tas Xarqi; In Altay – Kiziltas; Kazakhstan – Taskak, tasti; All of these words express generally a meaning of stone. This word is an oronym that has been formed relevant to a relief form. A term "Dağ (Dag)": The word "Dağ" is the geographical name that expresses a positive relief structure which generally used in Turkish languages including Azerbaijani. This geographical name is still used by the different forms in Turkish languages. For instance, Dağ, tağ, tao, too, tay and etc. The geographical object Dag was the summer pasture of Azerbaijani lowland regions in the range of Gorus-SisyanNakhichevan. Each region and each village has possessed their own comps in that area. It should be noted that the geographical name "Dağ" had been mentioned like "Taq" in the Russian Official documents of 19 century ("Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region (2,145-162p). The meaning of that word is tall and steep slope, pasture and steppe on the hill. That geographical term was widely used in the territories of Turkish speaking nations, namely it has been introduced in toponyms. For instance: in Azerbaijan – Şahdağ, Dağ Quşçu, Dəlidağ; in Crimea – Çatırdağ, Atıdağ; in Kazakhstan – Dəmirtay, Alatay; in Bashkordostan – Kırkttay. In the heroism sagas, in folklore the word Dag had been accepted like a saint term and the people worshiped to that. Geographical term Dag became constant oronym lacking of elliptic geographical nomen. A term "Daş" (dash): We can come across toponym and microtoponyms containing this geographical term in the structure of Turkish origin topography of Zangazur. It is natural. It is stipulated with a fact that Zangazur is a mountainous area and that fact caused of creation of such kind of geographical terms. Component "Daş" is used for the different meanings. The term was used in this area taking into the characteristic features of the objects, that is, a relief structure, geographical attitude, landscape and etc. It should be noted that "daş//dış" terms sometimes expressed other meanings and it is not coincide with the meaning of the present word "daş". In present Turkish languages including Azerbaijani dialect the word "dış" used in order to express a meaning of a steppe, an outside and a desert. For instance, in the word combination "Dişarı çıxmaq" (Dishari chixmag) that term expresses a meaning of an outside, outdoor. Mr. E.M. Mirzoyev has noted that a word "daş" used to express a meaning of a rock, a hill (4, 173 p.). In the territories of Turkish speaking nations there are many oikonyms with respect to a word "daş". For instance: Daşburun, Daşaltı, Daşkəsən dashkesen), Bəkdəş (bekdash) and etc. We can come across many toponyms in Zangazur area that containing a term "daş". For instance: Daşlı qat, Daş kənd (Karase), Taxtadaş, Qızıldaş, Daş başı, Saldaş, Daştın, Baydaş, Daşagırən. Above mentioned geographical names containing nomens have been mentioned by Zelinski in his research work ("Materials for

study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region (2, 145-162 p). A term "Tey": It is an oikonym that used without a nomen in the toponymy of Zagazur area. It is a dead toponym entered to passive fund of the territory of Megri region, Armenia. It had been a name of Azerbaijani village. In 1918, that village had been destroyed and underwent genocide by Armenians. Meanwhile, in that area was a village named Tey consisting of copper mines. The ruins of that village still remain. The meaning of that word is revealed by Mr. E.M. Murzayev like a hill, a small mountain (4, 597 p.) Toponym "Teğut (Tuğut)": It is one of the oikonyms that existed in the territory of Megri region. We guess that the component teğ/tuğ used in that toponym coincides with a word tağ/tuğ/dağ either by phonetic or by linguistic meaning. The geographical name without nomen teğ/tuğ is still lives under the name of Tuğ. It should be noted that one of the geographical names without namen used in the territory of Gorus region is a word "Dığ". No doubt, that word originated from the words such as dağ, tağ, tuğ, tex whcih were used in the different forms. The second component in the word Teğut is "ut", being ancient Turkish affix, expressed a meaning of a space. In Gafan region, there was a village with a name called "Tuqanlar". In this word were used three components: Tuq+an+lar; the first component coincides with a derivative tağ/tuğ/dağ; the second component "an", being a topoformant affix in Turkish languages, expresses a meaning of a space; an affix "lar", being an origin affix of our language, expresses a meaning of a plurality. The all components used herein are belonging to AzerbaijaniTurkish languages. Being a dumb toponym, the word Tuqanlar introduced in passive fund of words. It was happened in the result of genocide, made by Armenians. Such kind of toponyms is a great of importance in terms of study the history of our language. The names of the villages in Lachin region such as first Tuguk and second Tuguk, namely the elements "tug"/tig is also belonging to this family of words. A term "Xek" (Khek): That toponym was used in Zangazur area. We can come across to that oikonym in the work of S.P. Zelinski dedicated to Zangazur region (2, 142-165p) "Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region). Even, I. Chopin has mentioned that oikonym like "Xok" in his works dedicated to the settlements of 19th century. He considered that the village Xok is one of the ancient villages of that area (located in Sharur region). We think that Xek and Xok used by Zelinski and Chopin are the oikonyms of the same origin under the different phonetic covers. E. M. Murzayev noticed in his works that in Turkmen language this word expresses a meaning of a groove occurred in the result of rain and snow waters; in Altai languages Xek means a dry and a solid ground; In Kazakh language it means a small pond. That term became archaic for Azerbaijani language. For that reason it stayed unknown in some amount. However, it became a member of passive fund of words and had been preserved in the structure of the onomastic lexis. A term "Qat": That toponym lacking of

nomen was also used in Zangazur area. E.M. Murzayev has used this term in two meanings: 1. First meaning is a swamp (4, 14p) 2. Second meaning is a settlement, a house, a village, a city, a castle (4, 263p) There are different names containing that term in Gubadli region that reached our times. S.P. Zelinski ("Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region") also mentioned about that in his works. Namely he used the names Small Qat, Big Qat, Stony Qat for the winter camps located nearby the village "Alyanli" (belonging to a tribe Alyanli) that term, herein, expressed a meaning of a settlement, house, village, castle. The component "qat" used in the name of the village Mərzqat of the Megri region (Armenia) is also belonging to that term. Qat//kat components of the toponyms Tunqat, Daxqat, Navkat used in the territories of Turkish speaking nations are also expressing the same meaning and belong to the same family of words. A term "Düz": It is a geographical term that belonging to the group of words expressing the meanings of relief forms. There is a winter camp under that name. It is located in Armenia and until 1926 it was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. That term means a steppe, a flatness, a field without groove. No doubt, it is Turkish origin word. It was in the structure of the different toponyms. We can come across that word either in the first form of modifier word combination or in the second form of modifier word combination. For instance: Böyükdüz, Düzkənd, Uludüz, Gəyəndüzü and etc. There are different types of objects and therefore, their formation, expression and geographical nomen features are different from each other. Being a topoforment, that word is introduced in the formation of the objects with the negative relief structure. It is also used as a private toponym, for instance: Düz; like the first part of the toponym: Düzkənd (flat village); like the second part of the toponym: Böyükdüz, Uludüz, Gəyəndüzü. The toponym "Gəyəndüzü", being a word containing a phytonym character, is ascribed to the blackthorn plant. (göyən means a blackthorn and the all together they mean a steppe of blackthorn)

A term "Mac": Toponomic terms play a significant role in the appearance and formation of geographical names in the territory of Azerbaijan. In this respect, we can offer a name "Mac". That name belongs to the family of oikonomic geographical terms that appeared in Goris region of Zangazur Area. It was the name of the village inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In the result of genocide, Azerbaijani inhabitants had been expelled out of that village and that oikonym went to passive fund. In the calendar of Zelinski, the name of that village mentioned as "Matç" (like Russian version (2, 145-162p) ("Materials for study economical household of state peasants of Caucasus region"). We guess that this toponym is reflection of a professional occupation of our ancient people. Being used without nomen, this toponym belongs to the agricultural sphere. "Mac" is the name of the tool of the people engaged in farming. Afterwards, it was entered onomatological lexis and used like the toponym. So, that term first used

as the appellative lexis belonging to agricultural sphere and then it was used as the toponym. Entering to our archaic lexis, this word became toponym being used without nomen.

It is well known that the geographical names are long-lived. They live for centuries and even, sometimes their ages reach over millennium. The historical-public process plays a significant role in overall development of the language. Namely, it has an influence on changes of word fund (it can bring about either archaization or renovation). All toponyms of any area can undergo change (an archaization or a renovation). For instance, only in the territory of Armenia, most of Turkish-Azerbaijani origin toponyms underwent a change until 1988, and in subsequent periods they all have experienced a change. Actually, that process was a state policy in Armenia and it has been realized in various ways such as a resettlement of the village population, unifying of the villages or a new name replacement. The opinion of Abu Reyhan al Biruni, the great scientist of the 11th century, is interesting in this regards. He wrote: "The names undergo a change when the alien tribes occupy any territory" (1- II). Besides, the Russian toponymist Nikonov said accordingly: "The geographical name is a great witness showing by whom it has been given" (1-II).

It should be noted that the Republic of Armenia is the territory that the most of the Turkish origin toponyms are introduced in this area. And the region Gorus of this area is considered a territory that underwent most village and population destruction. Therefore, the region Gorus is considered as a territory that owns the biggest amount of dumb toponyms introduced in the passive fund. The dumb toponyms of Gorus region which underwent a change are shown below:

Alçalı (Alchali) – was a name of Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur (Gorus) territory of Ganja province. The ruins of that village still remain and you can find them nearby the village Agbulaq. The inhabitants of that village have been destructed during the genocide by Armenians in 1918.

Abbaslar – is also a village located in the territory of Gorus region. It was the village belonging to Azerbaijanis. The toponym became a member of the passive fund when the village was destroyed by Armenians.

Abbas dərəsi kəndi (Abbas deresi kəndi) – is an Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur (Gorus). It is located in the right shore of Agoglanli branch of river Hakari.

Alyanli (first) – is an Azerbaijani village located in Gorus region. 714 Azerbaijanis were lived there in 1886. They all became victims of Armenian genocide and the name of the village became a dumb toponym. We suppose that this name take its origin from Albanli/Agvanli tribe.

Alyanli (second) – is also an Azerbaijani village which destroyed by Armenians like the first one in 1918.

Agafli – is a member of dumb toponyms of Zangazur (Gorus) area.

Aynaxli – was a winter camp in Gorus region. At present, it is a dead village and the ruins of that still remain.

Amudux – was the village of Azerbaijanis located in Zangazur (Gorus) area of Ganja province. It was destroyed in 1907 and the ruins of that still remain.

Bəzli Ağcakənd (Bezli Agjakend) – is also an Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur area of Ganja Province. We suppose that the first part of this compound toponym Bəz+li is taking its origin from the mountain name “Bəzz”. Herein the sound “Z” acts in pairs and it is relevant for Arabian language. But, Mr. G. Genybullayev notified that the word Bəz, being Turkish origin word, expresses a meaning of a peak, upright rock. It is a keepsake from Babak period (Babak Khoramdin, revolutionary leader in 798). (2, 28)

Babali Qayali – is the village of Azerbaijanis. The name is a member of the passive fund. There is also a village named by Qayali in Gubadli region. It seems, the first part of the name, the epithet Babali appeared based on principle of lanes. That toponym is also ascribed to Turkish tribe Qayi.

Baba Yaqublu – is one of Azerbaijani villages in Zangazur area. The name is a member of dumb toponyms. During 1907 the inhabitants of that village was consist of 1901 people. It is a toponym by compound structure.

Balli Qaya – was an Azerbaijani village in Zangazur area, in Gorus region. It was an oikonym with an epithet character and formed as a subordinate phrase. That village was destroyed by Armenian bandit gang leader named by Andronik. Armenians translated this oikonym into Armenian language and call it as “Megraklar”.

Bababelli – was the name of Azerbaijani village in Gorus region. This name is a member of dumb toponyms. The second part of this compound toponym “bel” was used as a nomenclature term.

Bağırbəyli (Bagirbeyli) – was the name of Azerbaijani village located in the upper part of river Hakari of Ganja province. It is a geographical name with a compound structure. It consists of components as follows: Bağır + bəy + li

Bayandur (I, II) – are the names of Azerbaijani villages. One of them was destroyed completely during the genocide act by Armenians and hereinafter it was renamed into Baqadur. The second Bayandur village was destroyed completely by Armenian bandit gang of one-eared Adronik. Bayandur is the name of one of the ancient Turkish tribes. That name has been reflected in all “Oguzname”s.

Beşbarmaq (beshbarmag) – was the name of winter camp. The inhabitants of that place were Azerbaijanis. This name is a toponym with the compound structure and it belongs to dumb toponyms.

Qara Gədik (gara gedik) – is the name of Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur area (Gorus region) of Ganja province. In the result of the genocide act by Armenians it became a dead village. The name has compound structure and it is a toponym in the form of subordinate phrase.

Boz Kaha – was the name of Azerbaijani village which underwent destruction in 1918. This name is a compound toponym in the form of subordinate phrase.

Qalaq – was the name of Azerbaijani village in Gorus region. At present, it was renamed and called as “Vaqadur”. The name is a member of passive fund.

Kürdlər (kurdler) – was an Azerbaijani village. You can find its ruins nearby the village “Yayici”. The inhabitants of this village have been sacked in 1948 and the village was totally destructed.

Kavur Qalası – (Kavur castle) – is a castle located nearby the village “Garavunj”. It is a toponym with the compound structure. It was formed as a 1st type determiner phrase.

Gəlinçə dağı – (Gelinje galasi) – is located among Zangazur mountain chain nearby “Bazachay” (Bazar river). There is also a mountain and a legend under name “Gəlin qaya”.

Gölcük (Golchuk) – is the name of Azerbaijani village, located on the upper flow of Bergushad river. It is a dead village. That word is the compositional toponym and consists of two word parts such as Göl + cük.

Güney (Guney) – is a dead village. It was a winter camp.

Giləkarlı (Gillekerli) – is the name of village located in Zangazur area. It is also introduced in passive fund of language.

Mac-Qarışiq (Maj-Garishig) – was the name of Azerbaijani village. The inhabitants of that village were Azerbaijanis which have been sacked from that territory.

Əbdülülər (Abduliler) – was the name of Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur area. The Azerbaijanis have been lived there until 1918. This toponym introduced in passive fund of the language in the reason that the Armenians was destroyed that village.

Əkərli (Akerli) – was an Azerbaijani village in Gorus region. It is correlated to the word “Həkəri” (Hakari is a village in Gubadli region. It takes its origin from the river Hakari). That word is introduced in the group of dumb toponyms.

Əli-Qulu (Ali-Gulu) – was the name of Azerbaijani village in Zangazur area. At present, Armenians have renamed it into “Azatashen”.

Ərəbxana (Arabkhana) – was the name of Azerbaijani village, located in Ganja province of Zangazur area. It was ruined in the result of Armenian genocide in 1918.

Əhmədağı (Akhmeddagi) – is an Azerbaijani village. The name related to the group of dumb toponyms.

Xanazək (Khanazek) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It became a member of dumb toponyms.

Şahverdilər (Shakhverdiler) – was the name of Azerbaijani village. The village was ruined by Armenian during the genocide act.

Most of genocide acts by Armenians were made during the twenties of 20th century. Even, since the Soviet State established in Armenia, most of inhabitants of Azerbaijani villages underwent genocide have not returned to their native lands. Hence, in the administrative-territorial division book were registered only the names of four Azerbaijani villages such as Shurnuxu, Agbulaq, Shamsiz, Qurdulaq. In 1988,

Armenians have also destroyed those villages and its population. So, all Azerbaijani villages of Gorus region became the dead villages and the names of villages became the members of the group of the dumb toponyms. Only in Gorus region, there were forty abounded Azerbaijani villages that underwent genocide. Indeed, it proves the real face of the genocide made by Armenians which was either a moral or a corporal. Armenians have started this repellant policy in all directions which were implemented gradually and consistently.

The toponyms of sisyan region introduced in the passive fund: Up to 1988 year genocide the toponymic fund of Zangazur area was divided into two groups. The first group of toponyms was still active and carrying out the function of the address. And the second group of toponyms introduced in passive fund like dumb ones in the result of village destructions, renaming and etc. Most of Turkish-Azerbaijani origin toponyms in Zangazur area (generally in all Armenia) have been renamed irrelevantly for no valid reasons.

Turkish-Azerbaijani origin toponyms had superiority in the toponymy of the ancient Turkish-Oguz lands, Zangazur area (Sisyan region). This scene was totally changed when the Soviet State was established. At that time, many of Turkish-Azerbaijani toponyms became dumb toponyms in the reason that Armenians disliked them. In this respect, we consider important to present the dead toponyms of that region (Sisyan region). They are shown below:

Ağ kənd (Ag kənd) – this geographical name was mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski (252, 142-184). The name of that village was renamed to Ashotavan in the result of total occupation of Armenian inhabitants came from Xoy and Salmag provinces of Iran.

Aşağı Ağ körpü kəndi (Ashagi ag korpu) – was located in the shore of Hakari river. We guess that this geographical name takes its origin from a tribe name “Ağ körpü”.

Armudlu – is the name of Azerbaijani village. Up to 1918 the inhabitants of that village were Azerbaijanis. It is a dead village. It also was mentioned in the research work of Zelenski.

Arxli (I, II) – are the names of Azerbaijani villages which underwent destruction in the result of attack of Armenian gang band of Adranik. Both villages are dead villages.

Arıqlı – is located in the left shore of Bazachay river in Sisyan region. It was the village of Azerbaijanis. It is a dead village. It is an ethnotoponym and it was mentioned in the reserch work of S.P. Zelinski as well. We made a wide essay about it.

Bazarçay (Bazarchay) – was the village of Azerbaijanis. The name of that village was renamed to Vorotan.

Bazarkənd (Bazarkend)- is located in Sisyan region. It is a dead toponym. It was mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski. It is a member of passive fund. (1, 142)

Baş kənd (Bash kənd) – was an Azerbaijani village. Due to Degree dated 1946 it was renamed to Barchrevan and became completely the village of Armenians. At present that name is a member of passive fund.

Batar/Padar – is a dead village in Zangazur area. The ruins of that village still remain and you can find it in the shore of the river Min.

Baybali – was located nearby Soluflu village. It is a dead village and mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski (1, 142-165)

Boz kənd, (boz kend) – was an Azerbaijani village which was located nearby Agudi village. It was mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski.

Bələk-Balak – was a village inhabited by both Azerbaijanis and Armenians. In a subsequent periods the village was only consist of Armenian inhabitants. It is an ancient Turkish word which mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski.

Qivraq – is a member of passive fund. It is the name of the village which was destroyed by the Armenian bandit gang of Andronik.

Qalacıq – is a village, located in Zangazur area. (Namely in Sisyan region). Thak toponym was renamed to Spandaryan. It is a dead village and was mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski.

Dərə kənd – is a dead village. It is located nearby Agudi River. It was mentioned in Zelnski's work.

Dulus – is an Azerbaijani village. After the attack of Armenian bandit gang of Adronik the inhabitants of that village became Armenians.

Əlili (Alili) – was an Azerbaijani village which renamed to Salvart in 1946. At present, it is a village inhabited by Armenians. The name became a member of passive fund.

Əlişir (Alishir) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. Azerbaijani inhabitants of that village have been removed to the village "Sofulu"

Əziz pəyəsi – (Aziz peyesi) – was an Azerbaijani village. Since the village was ruined, the name became a member of the passive fund.

Əlkəri (Alkari) – is the name of village located in Sisyan region. The inhabitants of that village were Azerbaijanis. The name is member of the passive fund.

Zabahadur – was an Azerbaijani village and the ruins still remain nearby the village Ahlatyan. It was also destroyed by the bandit gang of Andronik. After that the name became a member of passive fund. You can find that name in the research work of S.P. Zelinski (2, 142-165)

Yaqubi – was the name of the village of Azerbaijanis. It is a dead village.

Yuxarı Ağ Körpü (it should be noted that in this area there are three villages under this name which takes its origin from a tribe name Ağ Körpü). It is a dead village as well as the others.

Kürdlər (kurdler) - is a dead village. It was destroyed by Armenians.

Gözəl dərə - (Gozel dere) – is a dead village. You can find its ruins nearby village "Sheki"

Gomur – is also a dead village. You can find it nearby village Sheki

Məliklər – is a dead village which destroyed by Armenian bandit gang.

Sayali – is also a dead village and also was destroyed by Armenian bandit gang.

Pulkənd – (pulkend) – is an Azerbaijani village and was located nearby the village Sigat. It was destroyed by Armenian bandit gang of Adronik. At present, you can find the remnants of its graveyard.

Püsək (Pusek) – is the village of Azerbaijanis. It was destroyed in 1918 by Armenians. It was mentioned in the research work of S.P. Zelinski. Some part of its inhabitants had been removed to the village Sofulu. It is a dead village.

Sultanli – was the village of Azerbaijanis located in Sisyan region of Zangazur area. It is a dead village.

Təzə kənd – (Teze kənd) – was the village of Azerbaijanis. It is a dead village.

Hortgiz – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It was located nearby village Arafsa. That village was destroyed completely by Armenian bandit gang of Adronik. It also was mentioned in the research work of Zelinski (2, 142- 164)

Şamb (Shamb) – is the name of the village. That village was inhabited by both Armenians and Azerbaijanis. Later on Azerbaijanis have been removed from that village. It is located nearby the village Vagudi.

Şükər (Shuker) – is name of the village belonging to Azerbaijanis. It was located nearby the village Sagat. It is a dead village. This name has also mentioned in the research work of Zelinski.

The Toponyms of Kafan Region Introduced in the Passive Fund: One of the regions of Zangazur area of Ganja province was a region Kafan / Qapan. The region Kafan was divided into the different districts and semi districts as below:

Sunik district

Ecanan district

Qapan district

Vecekan district

Qapan area contained the districts mostly inhabited by Azerbaijanis. For instance, only 26 out of 130 villages were belonging to Armenians. The rest ones were Azerbaijani villages. (3,131) The aborigines of that region were Azerbaijanis. In 1639, the territory of Qapan region including the other regions of Zangazur area went under governance of Iran on basis of agreement between Turkey and Iran. In 1805, that territory was occupied by the Russian empire. At that time, a big number of Armenians have been moved to that area and since then Zangazur had been called as “Armenian ancient land”. Since that time many Azerbaijani - Turkish origin names had been changed and the region Qapan has experienced the similar unpleasant fate as well as whole Western Azerbaijan. Up to 1988, there were many dumb and dead toponyms in Qapan region. It is a great of importance to identify the origin of those toponyms in terms of study of history of our language and geography. In this respect, we present you below the dumb toponyms of that region:

Abbas dərəsi – (Abas deresi) – is one of Azerbaijani villages located in the territory of Zangazur area. It became a dead village and the name has entered the group of dumb toponyms.

Ağgöl (Ag gol) – was the name of the village located in Ecanan district of Qafan region of Ganja province. There was also the lake under the same name. It is a dumb toponym and has a compound structure.

Anabad – is the name of the village located in the shore of river Sav. The ruins of that have remained up to recent times.

Almaliq – was the name of Azerbaijani village. The village was destroyed by Armenians in 1918.

Araliq – was the name of Azerbaijani village. That village was located nearby the village Ohchu. The inhabitants of that village were burnt inside of mosque during the genocide acts. It is a dead toponym.

Armudlu – is the name of the village and the river in Qafan region. The village is considered as a dead village.

Arxüstü (Arckustu) – is the name of Azerbaijani village, located nearby the village Yuxari Giretag in Qafan region. That village was burnt by Armenians. The name has a compound structure.

Axtaxana – was the name of the village inhabited by both Azerbaijanis and Armenians. In 1940 it was renamed to Zorista. That name is a toponym which takes its origin from the name of the tribe.

Alqiz – is the name of Azerbaijani village. In 1918 the inhabitants of this village were burnt during the genocide acts. The name is a toponym with the compound structure.

Badabar – is the name of the dead village. That village was destroyed by Armenians.

Baldırganlı – is the name of the dead village. The ruins still remain. That oikonym has also become a victim of Armenian vandalism.

Bəkdaş – was the name of Azerbaijani village. In the result of unpleasant policy of Armenians that the village unified with another and the inhabitants have been removed.

Bogazciq – (Bugaciq) – is the name of the dead village. This name is a member of the passive fund.

Bıx – (Bikh) – is the name of the village. That village was inhabited by Armenians and Azerbaijanis. (It should be noted that Armenians from all mixed inhabited villages have been colonized in this village)

Gavarxana – is the name of the dead village in Zangazur area. The ruins of that village still remain in the territory of Ecanan district.

Gapiciq – is the name of the village of mixed inhabitants. It is located in the shore of the Ohchu River. Ohchu is the name of one of the personages in saga “Kitabi - Dede Gorgud”.

Qarabaşlar (Garabashlar) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. The inhabitants of the village have been removed to the village Baharli. That is why this name became a dead toponym. Being the policy of Armenians, the removal has been fulfilled deliberately.

Qara kəndi (Gara kendi) – is the name of the village. It is a dead toponym.

Qatar – was the biggest Azerbaijani village in Gafan region. The village was burnt by Armenians (the inhabitants of the village were burnt inside of mosque).

Qacakdin – is a dead toponym. You can find the ruins of the village nearby river Ohchu.

Daş Nov (Dash Nov) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It was destroyed by Armenians in 1918.

Dərməzir (Darmazir) - was the name of Azerbaijani village. It is located nearby the village Kigi. In the subsequent periods it was used as a winter camp.

Ərəbəlz (Arabalz) - is the name of the dead village. The toponym takes its origin from Arabian name.

Əskilum (Askilum) - was the name of Azerbaijani village. This toponym shares the similar roots with the word Əskilli (Askilli). The village is located in the shore of the Əskilli river. It should be noted that “Əskil” is the name of one of the ancient Turkish tribes.

Zeyvə (Zeyva) - is was the name of the Azerbaijani village. The village was unified with the other villages under the name of Əcili (Acili) Soviets and in the results it became a dumb toponym. It should be noted that this toponym owns an areal character.

Yeməzli (Yemazli) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It is a compositional toponym. The inhabitants of that village have been removed to villages Ohdar and Helece.

Yamaxli – is the village name. The remnants of its graveyard still remain. It is also a toponym with the compositional structure.

Yeylaxli – is the name of Azerbaijani village located in Zangazur area. It was destroyed in 1918. At present, it is a dead toponym. The name was given to the village in the form of word used in spoken language.

Suxan (Suhan) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It is a dead toponym.

Taxta (tahta) – is a village. The ruins of that you can find nearby the village Xələc (Helej).

Tacəddin (Tajeddin) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It also became a dead toponym.

Tunis – is the name of the village inhabited by Azerbaijanis. It has become a dead toponym and the roots of that word still unknown.

Turabxanlı – is the name of Azerbaijani village. In the result of Armenian genocide it has become a dead toponym. It is a toponym with the compound structure.

Tut Pir Qisləgi – The ruins of that village still remain and you can find it nearby the village Ohchu. It is a toponym with compound structure.

Tuqanlar – is the name of the village. The inhabitants of that village were Azerbaijanis.

Xatin bağı – is the name of the village. You can find its ruins nearby village Zeyve. It is a dead toponym with syntax structure.

Xiş (Hish) – is the name of the village. It is located nearby villages Baharli and Gigi. The name is a dead toponym. It has a simple structure.

Çanaxçı (Chanahchi) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It is an ethnotoponym which takes its origin from the profession name. It is a compositional toponym.

Çatılı düzü (Chatili duzu) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It is located nearby the village Ohdar. The toponym owns syntax structure.

Çullu (Chullu) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. In 1930, the inhabitants of that village have been removed to another village and the village was cancelled. It is an ethnotoponym which takes its origin from the ancient Turkish tribe name “Çullu”.

Cibili – was the name of Azerbaijani village. The village was unified with another villages under the name of Garachimen Soviets and therefore, the name became a dead toponym. It is a compositional toponym.

Şər dəre (Sher dere) – is the name of the village. You can find the ruins of that nearby the village Helej (Xələc). The name is a dead toponym with the syntax structure.

Şotalı (Shotali) – is the name of Azerbaijani village. It was located in the right shore of the river Ohchu. It has also become a dead village.

The structural and etymological analysis of the dumb toponyms of Zangazur area introduced in the passive fund proves that they all are Azerbaijani and Turkish origin. It is a great of importance to study the geographical names from the point of scientific and political view. Thus, being the pages of the ancient chronicle of our nation and language, the geographical names are reflecting the formation process of our history, the factors took part in the formation of our language, our geographical history and the ways of our ancestors, the ancient phonetic - lexis and semantic – grammatical features of our language.

Some part of Azerbaijani people has lived in the lands presently called Armenia. Willy nilly they gave the names to the geographical objects where they live. And, it is natural that they used the words from their native language. Most of those names have been reflected in the different historical written monuments of the different periods. So, in the study process of Azerbaijani origin toponyms is a great of importance to study the toponyms reflected in the different written monuments of the different periods.

2. Result: Generally, there are many geographical names in the toponymy of this area with respect to geographical terms and topoformants.

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